1. (Currently Amended) A method of exposing a material to a neutron flux, comprising the steps of:

providing a neutron-diffusing medium around a neutron source, wherein the diffusing medium is substantially transparent to neutrons and includes an inner buffer region;

distributing said material in ~~a portion~~ an activation region of the neutron-diffusing medium surrounding said inner buffer region, whereby neutron scattering within the diffusing medium substantially enhances the neutron flux, originating from the source, to which the material is exposed.

2. (Previously Amended) A method according to Claim 1, wherein the distance, occupied by the diffusing medium, between the neutron source and the exposed material is at least one order of magnitude larger than the diffusion coefficient for elastic neutron scattering within the diffusing medium.

3. (Currently Amended) A method according to Claim 1, wherein at least the ~~portion~~ activation region of the diffusing medium where the exposed material is distributed is made of heavy elements, so that multiple elastic neutron collisions result in a slowly decreasing energy of the neutrons originating from the source.

4. (Currently Amended) A method according to Claim 3, wherein said diffusing medium further comprises a neutron moderator surrounding the ~~portion~~ activation region of the diffusing medium where the exposed material is distributed.

5. (Currently Amended) A method according to Claim 4, wherein the diffusing medium further includes an outer buffer region, made of said heavy elements free of the exposed material, located between the moderator and the ~~portion~~ activation region of the diffusing medium where the exposed material is distributed.

6. (Previously Amended) A method according to Claim 4, wherein the moderator is made of carbon or deuterated water.

7. (Previously Amended) A method according to Claim 3, wherein said heavy elements are lead and/or bismuth.

8. (Original) A method according to Claim 7, wherein the neutron source consists of a central region of the lead and/or bismuth medium, which is bombarded with a high-energy charged particle beam to produce neutrons by spallation.

9. (Previously Amended) A method according to Claim 8, wherein the lead and/or bismuth of said central region is in liquid phase, and is circulated by natural convection along a circuit including a heat exchanger and an auxiliary heater.

10. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 1, wherein the neutron source consists of a beryllium or lithium target bombarded with a charged particle beam.

11. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 1, wherein the neutron source is a radioactive source.

12. (Previously Amended) A method according to Claim 1, wherein the neutron source consists of a spallation target bombarded with a high-energy charged particle beam.

13. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 1, wherein the neutron source is a critical fast breeder reactor core, out of which fast neutrons leak.

14. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 1, wherein the neutron source is an energy amplifier core comprising a spallation target and a nuclear fuel material, wherein the spallation target is bombarded by a high-energy charged particle beam to produce high-energy neutrons which initiate a sub-critical process of breeding a fissile element from a fertile element of the fuel material and fission of the fissile element, whereby fast neutrons leak out of the energy amplifier core toward the diffusing medium.

15. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 14, wherein the nuclear fuel material comprises further fissile elements consisting of actinides to be disposed of.

16. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 14, wherein lead and/or bismuth form both said spallation target and said neutron-diffusing medium, at least some of said lead

and/or bismuth being in liquid phase and circulated along a cooling circuit to extract heat from the energy amplifier core.

17. (Currently Amended). A method of producing a useful isotope, comprising the steps of:

providing a neutron-diffusing medium around a neutron source, wherein the diffusing medium is substantially transparent to neutrons and includes an inner buffer region;

distributing a material containing a first isotope in ~~a portion~~ an activation region of the neutron-diffusing medium surrounding said inner buffer region, whereby neutron scattering within the diffusing medium enhances the neutron flux, originating from the source, to which the material is exposed; and

recovering said useful isotope from the exposed material.

18. (Currently Amended) A method according to Claim 17, wherein at least the ~~portion~~ activation region of the diffusing medium where the exposed material is distributed is made of heavy elements, so that multiple elastic neutron collisions result in a slowly decreasing energy of the neutrons originating from the source.

19. (Currently Amended) A method according to Claim 18, wherein said diffusing medium further comprises a neutron moderator surrounding the ~~portion~~ activation region of the diffusing medium where the exposed material is distributed.

20. (Currently Amended) A method according to Claim 19, wherein the diffusing medium further includes an outer buffer region, made of said heavy elements free of the exposed material, located between the moderator and the ~~portion~~ <u>activation region</u> of the diffusing medium where the exposed material is distributed.

21. (Previously Amended) A method according to Claim 19, wherein the moderator is made of carbon or deuterated water.

22. (Previously Amended) A method according to Claim 21, wherein the moderator is made of carbon, and has a thickness of the order of 5 to 10 cm.

23. (Previously Amended) A method according to Claim 18, wherein said heavy elements are lead and/or bismuth.

24. (Original) A method according to Claim 23, wherein the neutron source consists of a central region of the lead and/or bismuth medium, which is bombarded with a high-energy charged particle beam to produce neutrons by spallation.

25. (Previously Amended) A method according to Claim 24, wherein the lead and/or bismuth of said central region is in liquid phase, and is circulated by natural convection along a circuit including a heat exchanger and an auxiliary heater.

26. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 17, wherein the neutron source consists of a beryllium or lithium target bombarded with a charged particle beam.

27. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 17, wherein the neutron source is a radioactive source.

28. (Previously Amended) A method according to Claim 23, wherein the neutron source consists of a spallation target bombarded with a high-energy charged particle beam.

29. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 17, wherein the exposed material comprises ^{127}I as said first isotope, which produces the useful radio-isotope ^{128}I by capturing neutrons from the flux.

30. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 29, wherein the exposed material is an iodine compound to be administered to patients after the neutron exposure.

31. (Previously Amended) A method according to Claim 17, wherein the exposed material comprises ^{98}Mo as said first isotope, which produces ^{99}Mo by capturing neutrons from the flux, said ^{99}Mo being allowed to decay into the useful radio-isotope ^{99m}Tc.

32. (Original) A method according to Claim 31, wherein the exposed material comprises a phosphomolybdate complex salt which, after the neutron exposure, is absorbed in an alumina matrix from which the ^{99m}Tc is extracted after the decay of a substantial portion of the ^{99}Mo.

33. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 17, wherein the exposed material comprises ^{130}Te as said first isotope, which produces ^{131}Te by capturing neutrons from the flux, said ^{131}Te decaying into the useful radio-isotope ^{131}I.

34. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 33, wherein the exposed material comprises metallic tellurium, which is melted after the neutron exposure so as to volatilise the iodine content thereof.

35. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 17, wherein the exposed material comprises a fissile element as said first isotope, which produces fission fragments by capturing neutrons from the flux, said useful isotope being a radio-isotope extracted from said fission fragments.

36. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 17, wherein the exposed material comprises ^{124}Xe as said first isotope, which produces ^{125}Xe by capturing neutrons from the flux, said ^{125}Xe decaying into the useful radio-isotope ^{125}I.

37. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 17, wherein the exposed material comprises a semiconductor material, and the useful isotope is a doping impurity within said semiconductor material, which is obtained from neutron captures by a first isotope of the semiconductor material .

38. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 37, wherein the semiconductor material consists of silicon, with ^{30}Si as said first isotope producing ^{31}Si by capturing neutrons from the flux, said ^{31}Si decaying into ^{31}P as an electron-donor doping impurity.

39. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 37, wherein the semiconductor material consists of germanium, with ^{70}Ge as said first isotope producing ^{71}Ge by capturing neutrons from the flux, said ^{71}Ge decaying into ^{71}Ga as an electron-acceptor doping impurity, and also with ^{74}Ge producing a smaller amount of ^{75}Ge by capturing neutrons from the flux, said ^{75}Ge decaying into ^{75}As as an electron-donor doping impurity.

40. (Withdrawn) A method of transmuting at least one long-lived isotope of a radioactive waste, comprising the steps of:

providing a neutron-diffusing medium around a neutron source, wherein the diffusing medium is substantially transparent to neutrons and includes an inner buffer region;

distributing a material containing said long-lived isotope in a portion of the neutron-diffusing medium surrounding said inner buffer region, whereby neutron scattering within the

diffusing medium enhances the neutron flux, originating from the source, to which the material is exposed,

wherein at least the portion of the diffusing medium where the exposed material is distributed is made of heavy elements, so that multiple elastic neutron collisions result in a slowly decreasing energy of the neutrons originating from the source.

41. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 40, wherein said heavy elements are lead and/or bismuth.

42. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 40, wherein said transmuted isotope comprises ^{99}Tc.

43. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 40, wherein said transmuted isotope comprises ^{129}I.

44. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 40, wherein said transmuted isotope comprises ^{79}Se.

45. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 40, wherein the neutron source is a critical fast breeder reactor core, out of which fast neutrons leak.

46. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 40, wherein the neutron source is an energy amplifier core comprising a spallation target and a nuclear fuel material, wherein

the spallation target is bombarded by a high-energy charged particle beam to produce high-energy neutrons which initiate a sub-critical process of breeding a fissile element from a fertile element of the fuel material and fission of the fissile element, whereby fast neutrons leak out of the energy amplifier core toward the diffusing medium.

47. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 46, wherein lead and/or bismuth form both said spallation target and said neutron-diffusing medium, at least some of said lead and/or bismuth being in liquid phase and circulated along a cooling circuit to extract heat from the energy amplifier core.

48. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 46, wherein the nuclear fuel material comprises further fissile elements consisting of actinides to be disposed of.